

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

NOTICE.

Those gentlemen, to whom blank petitions to the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, were forwarded by the subscriber about a week since, are reminded that the petitions to Congress should be forwarded forthwith, by mail, either to their own Representatives, or, to Hon. John Quincy Adams, to be presented to that body. Congress will soon rise, and is any longer delay forwarding the petitions, will entirely defeat their object. It is, therefore, confidently hoped, that immediate measures will be made to secure names, and forward them without delay.

The petitions to the Legislature of Massachusetts should likewise receive prompt attention. It is requested that they should be sent to that body soon, as like petitions are now before it: and action upon them, at an early day, is desirable. If those who have them in their charge, do not know a gentleman in the Legislature to whom they can send them, they may direct them, free of expense, to Nathaniel Southard, at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 25, Cornhill, who will see that they are duly presented.

Those gentlemen who took blank petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, at the meeting in the Representatives' Hall, on the evening of the 25th ultimo, will see the necessity of forwarding them to Washington, without further delay.

A few names, sent on in season, are better than a multitude forwarded too late.

H. B. STANTON,
Agent American A. S. S.

N. B. It seems not to be universally understood, that petitions to Congress, however large, may be forwarded to any member of that body at Washington, by mail, without postage. Hence, it is far better, that they should be forwarded from the several towns direct to Washington, than that they should be sent to this city, to be mailed here. Such a course will not only save all concerned much unnecessary trouble, but will avoid delay.

PETITIONS: PETITIONS!!

The following petitions have been sent to several parts of this Commonwealth for signatures, and already returned have been made from various towns, with a long list of names. The form of petition is inserted in the Liberator, that the friends of liberty and equal rights, the yeomanry of Massachusetts, may copy it forthwith, put their "sign manual" to it, and forward it to their servants for presentation to the Legislature and to Congress. Let there be no delay. THE PEOPLE ARE COMING!

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby respectfully request your honorable bodies, to adopt a resolution in the words following, to wit:

"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

Your memorialists, regarding said resolution as a virtual denial to the people of the right to petition for a redress of grievances, a violation of the spirit of the 31st Article of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States—as an unwarrantable and daring assumption of authority at war with the fundamental principles of our Republican government—utterly destructive of the rights of the minority—a gross insult to the representatives of the people—and dangerous to the union of the States; do, therefore, respectfully and earnestly request your honorable bodies TO PROTEST, and to invoke the House of Representatives of the United States, to IMMEDIATELY RESCIND IT. And your memorialists further ask, that a copy of said protest and invocation may be sent to each of the Senators and Representatives of this Commonwealth in Congress, to be by them laid before that body.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, regarding the resolution passed by your honorable body on the 15th of January last, in the words following, to wit: "Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon," as a virtual denial to the people of the right to petition for a redress of grievances, do ask your honorable body immediately to rescind said resolution.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Report continued from our last.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 27.

Society met in the Anti-Slavery Rooms, Isaac Winslow, Esq. in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Himes.

Mr. Himes offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the grant to this Society, by the Representatives of the people of this Commonwealth, of the use of the State House, in which to hold our Annual Meeting, is a keen rebuke to those churches in this city, who have refused to us the occupancy of their houses of worship, lest we might plead in their cause the cause of two million of American heathens—and is a decided proof, which we record with gratitude to God, that although the political and religious aristocracy of Boston may oppose the progress of impartial liberty and righteous equality, the piety and democracy of the Commonwealth hate despotism, sympathize with the oppressed, spare the gag, defend the rights of the minority, and advocate freedom of thought, of speech, and of action."

On motion of Mr. Southard, three thousand extra copies of the number of the Liberator containing the proceedings of this meeting, be ordered for gratuitous distribution.

Mr. Garrison read from the Glasgow Chronicle, some very interesting accounts of the proceedings of Anti-Slavery meetings in England, in which the labors of Mr. Thompson are spoken of in terms of unqualified approbation. This, said Mr. Garrison, is the "revenge from justice!" In this country, the "miserable fanatic" in England, the "indefatigable philanthropist" (quoting from the paper.) He also read a very interesting letter from a Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society in England, to the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of New England, which was received with much applause. In this connection, the following extract of a letter from Rev. B. Goodwin, of England, to W. S. Andrews, dated Oct. 6, 1836, was read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Society, in connection with the resolution yesterday introduced by Mr. Garrison, in relation to the Abolitionists of Great Britain.

"I rejoice in the hope, that the two countries are becoming better acquainted and more closely connected. Never, I trust, will the sword of war be mutually drawn. Mr. Breckinridge, in his letter to Dr. Wardlaw, has declared that general prejudice and dislike to America are prevalent in England. He is greatly mistaken. It may be the case among the High Church and Tory party, who

dislike her free institutions, but with no others. We honor, we admire America; and, O! that she were but free from that plague spot, Negro Slavery!"

Mr. May offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That while we this day rejoice and give thanks to God, for the progress of our cause, we deeply lament the removal, by the hand of death, of several of our beloved fellow laborers in this work, particularly our much esteemed and deeply lamented George Benson and Henry E. Benson."

Mr. May said, he had often thought, while contemplating the progress of this cause, that justice is not done among men, to those who labor in private. We are apt to think that those whose names are continually before the public are the ones who are doing most in this cause. But, it is not so. I can never forget the deep impression made upon my own mind, by the private conversations of that excellent man, George Benson. I well remember the truthfulness of his mind to principles which were then new to us, but familiar to him. His epistolary correspondence, also, was abundant; and he always took occasion to press this subject upon the attention of his friends, to entreat and persuade those who stood aloof, and to rouse the apathy of the friends of the cause. I am unable—language is inadequate, to express the feelings of my heart, on this occasion. I have not words at hand. I have thoughts, but cannot find words to utter them. And I feel that almost an equal tribute is due to the memory of his son, Henry E. Benson, late Recording Secretary of this Society. (Here the speaker was so overcome with emotion, as to be unable, for a while, to proceed, and his feelings seemed to find a response from almost every eye in the house.) Having known him for years as a lovely youth, I have had the pleasure of knowing him for months as an indefatigable laborer in this cause. The adjoining room witnessed his incessant toil—there he labored, with an assiduity, which spared not himself—and there, I hesitate not to say, he sacrificed his life. We saw his health failing—we remonstrated—but he saw the cause suffering for just such labors as his—he went on—he lingered a little while, and—died. And, O, how he died! Would to God we could all die as he did! (Deep emotion.)

It was ordered, on Mr. May's motion, that the Board of Managers be directed to make an appropriate entry upon the records of the Society, in relation to the death of George Benson and Henry E. Benson.

Mr. May made some statements respecting a letter he had received from a distant abolitionist, in relation to the Liberator, urging its support. It remonstrated with those who have become hostile to the Liberator, on account of the incidental remarks which the editor had made respecting the Sabbath. It dwelt upon the fact, that while many other Anti-Slavery papers took the opposite ground, in regard to this subject, with great zeal, yet the Quakers had not, on that account, withdrawn from their support. Mr. May said, that, on reading Mr. Garrison's article, he immediately turned to Calver's Institutes, and found that the views presented by Mr. Garrison were precisely those entertained by that celebrated Reformer. I do not agree, said he, either with Mr. Garrison or John Calvin, on that subject; but I am willing to hear; and especially, I would not make Mr. G. an offender for a word; especially as he has not made it the object of his paper to propagate his peculiar views, but only alluded to them incidentally. We all know that the weapons of the enemy are aimed continually at Mr. Garrison. Mr. G. has the power of speaking in thunder-tones—he has spoken so—he has waked up the nation. O, had I the tongue and pen of Garrison, I too would speak in thunder-tones. I, for one, am determined, if Garrison is shut down, that the same ball shall carry me along with him! (Great applause.) Will any abolitionist be so timid, or so ungrateful, as to wish Mr. G. to retire? I rejoice that no poster on earth can send him away—(here Mr. Garrison left the room.) I wish for some immediate action, to secure the support of the Liberator and its Editor.

Mr. Walker of Boston, said, this topic touches my heart. The success of the Liberator is identified with mine. I wish to have the Liberator stop, than any other thing else. It is even now a great cause of exultation, that the Liberator languishes for want of support. The Liberator is entitled to a circulation of 20,000. It has been the great pioneer in this cause, and it ought to be the centre—the organ of the Society. We do not all feel perfectly pleased with all Mr. G. says. Like Martin Luther, his language is rough, and sometimes violent. But, Mr. Birney has said, "My Anti-Slavery trumpet would never have roused the country—Garrison alone could do it." Sir, I wish the Liberator might be adopted by the Society—at any rate, that we all feel a deep interest in its support.

The only trouble about the Liberator is, that it is always a little ahead of public sentiment. But, if nobody was in advance of public opinion, would public opinion go ahead at all? The complaint is, that it is ultra. Now, ultra, if I recollect my Latin, is beyond. The Liberator, then, is a little beyond us. Is not that the reason we are so ready to find fault with it? When slavery ceases, then I trust the Liberator will cease to be ultra. If we concentrate our influence, we may have a paper three times as large.

Mr. Stanton said, his excuse for saying any thing was, that he was an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Wherever I have been, I have recommended the Liberator; and I know it to be the opinion of the Society. I represent, that the Liberator ought to be sustained; and any one who is conversant with these matters must know that it is utterly out of the question for a moral reform paper to be sustained by its subscription list. It is often asked, "Why does not the American Society sustain the Liberator?" The uniform reply of that Society to this question has been, "Why does not Massachusetts sustain it, as it ought?"

The views of these speakers were also sustained in an animated strain, by Messrs. Chaplin, Norris, and St. Clair; all agreeing that the Liberator must be sustained. Mr. Garrison having returned, rose and said—"Mr. President, without affecting any diffidence, I have been out and in several times during this discussion, hoping that it would be brought to a speedy close. It cannot be brought to its feelings—indeed, I am overwhelmed by a full tide of emotions—to know that my humble labors in this righteous cause are thus highly appreciated by those who are united for the peaceful but utter overthrow of American slavery. But, sir, while I duly appreciate the kindness and generous confidence of my abolition brethren, as exhibited toward me on this as well as on many other occasions, I am constrained to say, with all sincerity, that I think there has been too much said, and too frequent reference made, in applauding terms, respecting 'Garrison' and 'Garrisonism'—certainly, many things have been uttered in my hearing, wholly unbecomingly to me, and which ought not to have reached my ear. Still, though not far advanced in life, I have seen enough of the world, and the folly of courting the breath of popular favor, ever to feel elevated by human applause, or depressed by human censure. There is but one Being in the universe whose frown I dread, whose smile I seek; and if, in doing his will and acting in his service, I shall happily be hailed among the benefactors of mankind, to him be the glory forever."

Sir, the position which I occupy is purely accidental. What is it that has given me notoriety, and made me much more abundantly, or successfully, in the anti-slavery cause than others? For I dare not measure my efforts with such men as Samuel J. May, William Goodell, Henry B. Stanton, Theodore D. Weld, Eliza Wright, and others. It is not that I have made any moral discoveries, or established any new principles. It is simply because I happened to perceive and expose the cruelty and

hypocrisy of a professedly benevolent Society, and to depict the true character of American slaveholders. For so doing, rewards have been offered for my head, hush has been administered to me, and the whole nation thrown into commotion. These things, and not any personal merits, have made me in some places an object of hatred, in others of sympathy, in all of notoriety. These only echoed the "self-evident" truths set forth in the Declaration of Independence—nothing more. Yes, something more—the cheering and thrilling sentiments contained in that book which tyrants have always proscribed, that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men"—that he requires the oppressor to "break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free"—that, "in Christ Jesus, there is neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free, but all are one." The practical enforcement of these truths has alone caused me to be denounced as a madman and fanatic by my enemies, and unduly applauded by my friends.

I am accused of using bad language. Sir, I have not been eager to repel this accusation. It gives me no uneasiness, and I cannot suffer myself to be turned aside from my warfare against merciless oppressors to anticipate with capricious critics respecting the propriety of my discourses. This is not the time to consult rules of taste, and evince literary acumen. Who are my accusers? The entire South, reeking with pollution and blood—slaveholders, slave-traders, slave-drivers, "recreant priests and henchmen"—northern apologists for crime, and terror-stricken recalcitrants to God and liberty—all charge me with using bad language!! Am I to give heed to such instructors, or to aim to suit their taste? Not so long as they trample upon the image of God, and justify robbery and pollution by wholesale! Not, sir, that I mean to say that I have always used the very best words, and have never violated the rules of good taste. No human composition is faultless—least of all is it to be expected, that the editorial articles of a newspaper, written necessarily in great haste, will always be precise in language and perfect in execution. But, sir, while millions are groaning in bondage, and women are sold by the pound, in our country, it is solemly trifling to think of sitting down coolly to criticise the phraseology of those who are pleading and toiling for their deliverance. The interests of this cause are too momentous to allow us to spend our time in studying rhetoric, or polishing our language.

One other charge. It is not only said that the Liberator uses bad language, but also that it is calculated to stir up the slaves to insurrection. But, even were this true, what American, who prides himself upon the fact that our fathers fought for liberty, will dare to arraign me for imitating their example? It is wrong to resist oppression unto blood! A voice from Bunker Hill cries, "No!" The gory soil of Lexington and Concord thunders, "No!" A revolutionary war of seven years, and the conflict with Great Britain from 1812 to 1815, during which blood flowed in torrents, never indelibly in the negative. The encouragement and applause given by the American people to the fighting Greeks and Poles, reply "No!" Look at the doctrine promulgated by the slaveholders themselves! A prominent article in the Constitution of Maryland and Tennessee is in the following words:—"The doctrine of non-resistance to oppression is ABSURD, SLAVISH, and destructive to the good and happiness of mankind!!" This authorizes every slave in the land to rise up against his master. If it had been found in any anti-slavery publication, it might well be termed an "incendiary" document. You well remember, sir, that the young men of Boston sent a standard to the Poles, to stimulate them afresh in the work of butchering their oppressors. If another Nat Turner should appear in the South, what better motto could he select for his banner than the article I have just alluded to?

Sir, it is not pleading the cause of the oppressed, but oppression itself, which stirs up the slaves to revolt. Those who bind heavy burdens, and wield the lash of cruelty, and rob the poor and needy, and dispossess men of their bodies and souls, are the real instigators of servile insurrection. "Peace man, under all your anger, that I am an abolitionist, I except on the ground of its advocacy of the rights of plundered millions. It is neither my aim nor expectation to please every individual subscriber to the Liberator, in every particular; such a coincidence, while men differ so widely in their tastes and notions on various subjects, is utterly impracticable. It must suffice, that free discussion is its motto, and that those who are opposed to me in sentiment are always invited to occupy its pages.

There must not, there cannot be, a spirit of competition between the Liberator and the publications of the American Society. But, it will be seen at once, that the Liberator, if left to depend upon its subscription list alone, cannot maintain its ground, whilst the Emancipator, for instance, sustained by the funds of the Parent Society, is issued on a much larger sheet, and afforded on the same terms. I do not wish the Liberator to be the organ either of this or any other Society, nor any body of men to be responsible for every sentiment it may promulgate; and I am quite sure that I shall not permit any persons to control my pen, or establish a censorship over my writings.

As the Sabbath question has been alluded to, allow me to say, that it has not been the object of the Liberator to maintain any peculiar views of that subject. I have inserted in its columns, many articles advocating either directly or indirectly the generally received opinions respecting the Sabbath; but none of my numerous subscribers among Friends has in consequence discontinued his subscription. In reviewing Dr. Beecher's speech, it was my object only to convict him of gross inconsistency, but to enforce the truth that we are to be wholly consecrated to God at all times—to maintain a perpetual sabbath—to observe every day as holy unto the Lord. It was no Jacobinism that I wished to advocate. But the leading, all-absorbing object of the Liberator shall continue to be, as it has been hitherto, the overthrow of American slavery—not to conflict with any religious sect or political party.

After considerable discussion, as to the best method of securing the desired object, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to take such measures as they may deem necessary to sustain the Liberator; leaving its editorial department entirely in the hands of William Lloyd Garrison."

Mr. H. B. STANTON, offered the following resolutions: "Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States, by its recent vote to pay pensions for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of January, has virtually denied the right of the people to petition for a redress of grievances, and has sanctioned the vials of the U. S. Constitution."

Resolved, That while we disapprove the treacherous conduct of those northern Representatives who voted for that resolution, and declare their unworthiness of the trusts confided to them, we do most cordially approve the role of those gentlemen who recorded their names against it, and call upon their constituents, of all parties, to sustain them in this particular.

Resolved, That the most especially commend the undaunted courage of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in defending the unrestricted right of THE PEOPLE to petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade, in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, to rally now while they may, and invoking the aid, and guided by the wisdom of Heaven, rush into the imminent breach, to rescue our countrymen from ruthless violation, to save the cause of God's perishing poor from immolation, and to roll back the tide of anarchy and impiety, which is now flooding the nation.

Resolved, That we invoke the Legislature of this Commonwealth, as they love their fellow men and fear their God, as they love their country, have sworn to support its Constitution, and would perjure its freedom, to request their Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure, without delay, the rescinding of the vote above mentioned, and to sustain, unshrinking, the right of the people to petition that body—and also, to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives to vote for the immediate abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That it is the solemn duty of THE PEOPLE of this Commonwealth, of all parties, to immediately petition the Legislature of this State, to thus instruct their Senators and request their Representatives.

Resolved, That THE PEOPLE of this State should vote for no member of the National or State Legislature, who is not in favor of freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of the people to petition for a redress of grievances—and who will not sustain by his influence, the rights of the minority as well as the majority, in a free, unobscured, unswayed expression of their opinions, on all subjects, and will not give to their petitions a respectful hearing.

Mr. Stanton said he thought he saw, from the aggression of Congress upon our liberties, that our nation is on the downward road to ruin. For our sins, a righteous God is at open war with us. I am astonished, that in all our 4th of July orations, it seems to be taken for granted, that our liberties are secure, and the perpetuity of our institutions decreed by Heaven. But, sir, it is a delusion. Our dearest rights are rapidly fading away. The right of petitioning for a redress of grievances, the barrier against the encroachment of arbitrary power, is denied to the people. Daniel Webster could talk of the people coming to the rescue, when this party question of dollars and cents, compared to the interests involved in the denial of the right of petition! Why, sir, our liberty is but a name,—our Constitution but a blotted parchment, unless this right may be enjoyed by the meaneast, untrammelled, unobscured, unswayed. I was in the State House, at the opening of the Legislature this winter, when the Governor administered the oath of office to the members. It was a solemn scene, when they invoked High Heaven to witness their promise to support the Constitution of the United States, and of Massachusetts. And, sir, does not that body know, that while slaves are bought and sold as cattle, in the metropolis of this nation, our mouths are shut, our petitions are hurled back in our teeth, and, in defiance of the Constitution, we are told we must not speak on this delicate subject?

When the Constitution is thus violated—when it is subverted in its vital part—when the most sacred rights of the minority are offered up a living sacrifice on the altar of despotic power—when the Constitutional safeguards to personal liberty, freedom of speech, of the press, of remonstrance, are forcibly attacked in quick succession, where is the LOUD PROTEST of the Legislature of this Commonwealth? Its members did invoke the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to witness their solemn vow to support constitutional freedom—and if we can get nothing at the door of Congress, can we get nothing at the door of the Legislature of Massachusetts? Has the free spirit, the glory of this ancient Commonwealth departed? LET THE PEOPLE TRY. These resolutions, said Mr. S., are not intended to have a partisan bearing. They speak of the duties, not of a party, but of the ENTIRE PEOPLE, of all parties, and of all individuals. They aim a blow at all parties. Only one individual is spoken of—John Quincy Adams. He, certainly, belongs to no party. And to his credit, say it, all parties avoid him as they would a red-hot thunderbolt. He is too independent. His conscience is his own—which cannot be said of any thorough partisan.

Mr. Hall of Boston, approved of all these resolutions, but, he did not rise for the purpose of finding fault, or cavilling; but he expressed political action, at least in the present stage of the question, so it would excite much clamor, and in his opinion do much harm.

Mr. Garrison replied—He was surprised to hear that sentiment from one of the original signers of the Declaration of Anti-Slavery Sentiments, by the Convention at Philadelphia, which expressly states that we are to make use of "moral and political action" for the removal of slavery. True, abolitionists have nothing to do with politics, as understood among politicians, with reference to the political parties of the day; but they have something to do with politics, so far as relates to this question. Surely, they ought not to vote for any man who will not maintain the right of petition, and go for the abolition of slavery, where Congress has the power; and this is all that the resolution affirms. Are we to be deterred from discharging our duty by the clamors of unprincipled and violent men?

[Further remarks were made by Messrs. Garrison, Hall and others, which our narrow limits compel us to omit.]

Mr. Stanton. There is political action in this country, on this subject, at the present moment. We feel its oppression now. In the nature of things, there must continue to be political action. Our petitions are thrown under the table, to be swept out with the waste paper of the House, and they will continue to be. These, the inquiry is, shall we sit quietly by, and permit the present political action to continue (for, continue it will) or shall we introduce a system of action more in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions? Our brother says, let us avoid political action. Avoid political action? We have political as well as religious responsibilities. We might as well avoid the atmosphere and hope to live, as to dodge our political responsibilities, and to expect the favor of Heaven upon the discharge of our religious duties. In this nation, where the people rule, every man who has a vote, is bound to use it for the promotion of political and moral right.

Our brother speaks of the "consequences" of such a course. The consequences of doing right? The motto of Abolitionists is, "Duty is ours—Consequences are God's." Let us not seek to be wiser than Jehovah. But, to calculate consequences for a moment. From any conduct of ours, however unwise, I can scarcely conceive it possible that the consequences should be more disastrous than they now are. What may we expect will be the result, if every abolitionist determines not to vote for any man who will not act right on this question? It will not necessarily lead to the organization of a political anti-slavery party—but, every candidate who comes before the public, will be interrogated on this subject, and the consequence will be, that the present political parties will set up anti-slavery men. It has been so in the temperance cause—it will be so in this. Such has already been the case, in some parts of the country. The political papers in Mr. Stedman's district, in Vermont, got into a warm contention upon the question, which of their candidates was the greater abolitionist! I am no politician, in the common acceptance of that term. I labor the conduct of both and all parties, and shun their squabbles as I would the miasma of a pest-house. But, I would fain have good men to rule over us. Let it be known that there are 10,000 men of uncompromising integrity in Massachusetts, who will not bow the knee to the Band of party, and flail unable to the ground. To secure these 10,000 votes, the contending parties will each nominate good men, and then, whichever may succeed, our end is attained. Then, too, abolitionists may vote according to their party preferences concerning other subjects, and yet their liberties be secure. But, whatever may be the result, the responsibility is upon us, and discharge it we must. Political action is now bad, and will be, though we are silent. Shall the people so act as to re-

vocate the politics of this country, and thus save our liberties; or shall they slumber on till they have passed away forever?

The resolutions passed unanimously, except the last—and that, with but one dissenting voice.

Mr. James Spooner, Jr. introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thrilling narrative of that stolen man Johnson, of itself, forcibly illustrates the meaning of Jefferson's declaration, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just;" entirely removes the charge that Abolitionists magnify the evils of Slavery; and loudly calls for the active sympathies of every free man, woman and child in our land.

Rev. Mr. Easton, a colored gentleman, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the spirit of insurrection and insubordination of the slave population of this country is restrained more by the influence of the free colored people thereof, than by all the oppressive legislative enactments of the slaveholding States.

Mr. Easton said the resolution intimated that the eyes of Abolitionists might get off the right object. Another thing, also! Abolitionists may attack slaveholding; but there is danger still that the spirit of slavery will survive. In the form of prejudice, after the system is overthrown. Our warfare ought not to be against slavery alone, but against the spirit which makes color a mark of degradation. He said the choicest interests of this country are, in the Providence of God, committed to the free people of color. They understand this; I mean the intelligent portion of them. I speak as their representative, when I say that they are conscious of the great responsibility that rests upon them. They hold an intermediate position between the oppressor and the oppressed, to oppose the oppression of the one, and to hold in check the exasperated feeling of the other.

Mr. Stanton remarked, that the agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society were instructed to wage the same warfare against prejudice which they do against slavery, and if possible to kill them both with one blow. The resolution passed.

After attending to some other miscellaneous business, the Society adjourned.

GREAT CONVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Convention was held at Harrisburg, on the 21st ult. It was a grand affair. We have room only for the following letter, from our friend J. G. Whittier, and the following brief account of the proceedings of the Convention.

HARRISBURG, 21d mo. 1837.

MY DEAR BRO. GARRISON,

I write thee from the Capital of the Keystone State, seizing a hurried moment in the midst of the excitement of a Convention of uncommon interest. Between 2 and 300 delegates are present—a highly intelligent and respectable body—true to the old principles of Pennsylvania.

We were informed, on our arrival in the city, that Wm. Lloyd Garrison had also arrived, and put up at Bluel's Hotel. On replying to the bar of the Hotel, surely enough we found my name recorded at full length, as having taken lodgings in that place! The full secret of the matter probably is, that somebody, connected with the establishment, had placed thy name on the arrival-book, in order to attract thither the delegates who were constantly arriving. Thine remembrance, of course, our friend Thomas Whitson, who was a useful member of our glorious Convention at Philadelphia in 1833. He is now with us, firm as a rock, and true as steel. Nearly one half the members of the Convention are of the Society of Friends.

3d inst. I have just returned from a visit to the Governor, whose name every true friend of liberty will delight to know. His Excellency met us at the door, shook us heartily by the hand, and ushered us into his plain parlor. He said he rejoiced that we had been able to hold our Convention in peace—and spoke with great warmth on the subject of slavery. He is a fine many personage, and evidently possesses a vigorous intellect. He is too firm a man to be driven from the noble ground he has taken—When will our own State have such a Chief Magistrate? The Governor's son attended as a delegate to our Convention from Washington County. This afternoon, after a statement from bro. Lewis Tappan in regard to the financial concerns of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the sum of \$10,000 was pledged on the spot, which, added to what had been paid before, amounted to the large sum of TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SEVEN DOLLARS. The Pennsylvania Society has convened under most propitious circumstances. Maryland, Virginia and Delaware will be affected by it in no small degree.

I expected, ere this, to have been in Washington; but on learning in New-York that the despotic rule of a resolution, similar to that of Pinckney's last session, had been adopted in reference to our petitions, cutting off debate, and virtually annihilating the right of petition—I gave up the idea of visiting the city of "chains and charters, manacles and rights," and turned my course to the Harrisburg Convention. I have never been present at a more united and harmonious meeting. One spirit seemed to animate all who attended it. Our friend Burleigh is moving all before him wherever he goes. His plain, homely appearance, united with his uncommon talents and stirring eloquence, renders him a great favorite among all classes. I am happy to hear that the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society held its annual meeting in the State House at Boston. Where was my friend George Lunt, that such a profanation of the place was permitted?

I am cordially thy friend,

J. G. WHITTIER.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the Anti Slavery Convention assembled at the Great Hall in the Shakspeare Hotel, on Tuesday last, and organized by appointing the following officers, viz:

For President.

Dr. J. F. LEMOINE, of Washington county.

For Vice President.

Dr. B. FUSSELL, of Chester.

LINDLEY BOWEN, of Lancaster.

BENJAMIN COATES, of Allegheny.

REV. WILLIAM A. ADAMS, of Erie.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, of Philadelphia.

REV. B. ALLEN, of Westmoreland.

JOSEPH H. TRUMAN, of Philadelphia.

REV. NATHAN STEM, of Dauphin.

Secretaries.

James Rhoades, of Delaware.

Albert L. Post, of Susquehanna.

B. S. JONES, of Philadelphia.

William B. Thomas, of Montgomery.

Henry Duffield, of Cumberland.

About two hundred Delegates presented their credentials and took seats in the Convention.

We have been politely presented with the following brief sketch of the proceedings by one of the Secretaries, for publication.

A Resolution was passed inviting the Governor, Heads of Departments, and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to attend the meetings of the Convention.

Committees were appointed to draft a constitution and declaration of sentiments, for a State Anti-Slavery Society—to prepare business for the Convention—to draft a report on Slavery in the District of Columbia, when the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

In the afternoon, the committee to draft a memorial to the House of Representatives, asking for the use of their Hall for a lecture on Tuesday evening, reported on, which was adopted.

LITERARY.

THE LOSS OF THE MEXICO.

BY J. B. PHILLIPS.

Away, away, their father land
Is fading from their sight;
Fair is the breeze which fills their sails,
The sky is clear and bright.

Their hearts with joyous hopes beat high;
They seek the happy land
Where freedom smiles, and plenty yields
Her gifts with liberal hand.

Onward, still onward glides the bark,
It gallantly doth ride,
And, like a sea-bird, lightly skims
The foam-crested tide.

The tempest hurls his murky robe
Across the boundless skies,
Loud roars the blast—the angry sea
In mountain billows rises.

And many a mother clasp her babe
In terror to her breast;
And many an anxious heartful prayer
To Heaven is then addressed.

Wives to their husbands cling in fear;
And many a trembling maid
Weeps on her lover's breast—as there
No terrors could invade.

Still manly onward flies the bark,
Like an affrighted steed;
May Heaven preserve her hapless crew!
And safely give her speed.

Yes—she has triumphed o'er the gale,
Their peril now is o'er;
And after many weary days,
They hail the wish'd-for shore.

The haven is within their sight,
Now every heart beats high;
'Tis cloudless, calm, and clear and bright,
The sleeping waters lie.

'Tis chilling cold—the vessel rides
Close on a dangerous reef;
And thro' the night the booming guns
Give signals for relief.

The infant on its mother's breast,
Sleeps in that fearful hour;
Yet even on its parent stem,
The cold wind whistles the flower.

All night—no Pilot yet to guide
That frail and fatal bark,
Now in the hearts Hope lately cheer'd,
Fears gather quick and dark.

Cold—piercing cold—the slippery decks
No footing safe afford—
The spars are gemm'd with icicles—
God help the souls on board!

She strikes—she strikes—Ah! Heaven be kind!
The surf breaks o'er her decks;
In sight of land—in reach of aid—
That gallant vessel—wrecks.

The waters gain upon her fast,
She cannot longer hold;
Some are engulf'd beneath the waves,
Some perish with the cold.

A mother—fear has rendered wild,
Appall'd by such alarm—
Calls, wildly calls, upon her child—
'Tis frozen in her arm!

She sinks, she sinks—one hundred souls
And more, have found their graves,
Beneath the very water which
The shore they sigh'd for have.

Peace to their souls! Oh, ne'er again
May destiny reveal,
The story of that fatal bark,
THE MEXICO AND CREW!

*It is stated, on the authority of the Hemsstead Inquirer, whose vicinity to the scene of the recent dreadful shipwreck, places him in a position to know, that the actual number drowned on board the Mexico has been under-estimated, and that the shocking destruction of human life probably amounted, including children, to one hundred and forty souls!

[From the Massachusetts Spy.]

*We also respectfully announce our intention to present the same petition yearly before your honorable body, that it may, at least, be a memorial of us, that in the holy cause of human freedom we have done what we could.

The ink is flowing from the lifted quill—
Say, is that lily hand with pale quill—
That it should disobey the writer's will!

Her free consent already has been given,
Why should she then thus hesitating stand?
Fears she the wrath of an offending Heaven,
Its righteous judgments on a guilty land?

No!—but that error—should female Christians fear it,
The world's dread laugh—they surely will may bear it,
The "fair philosophers" may be dismayed.

What tho' they call us "Female Politicians,"
And may an ill-timed sneer bestow?
Shall they thus sneer the tide of our petitions?
And shall we steel our hearts to human woe?

To woman is assigned her proper station,
To pluck the thorn, and strew its path with flowers,
Exempted from the cares of legislation,
No Amazonian prowess should be ours.

Yet "moral courage" has been freely given,
By him whose wisdom never yet has erred,
And shall we trample on this gift of Heaven,
For high and holy purposes conferred?

Ours be the "Duty," not the "Rights of woman,"
Knowing the strength of nature's dearest ties,
May we yet "prove that ours are feelings human,"
Holy affections, kindly sympathies.

Are we disheartened? Shall our footsteps, alter?
Lonely and weeping are we seen to stand,
Like Israel's priests, between the porch and altar,
Sad and dispirited, a fearful band?

No—perseverance yet may safely bear us
O'er opposition's overwhelming tide;
We still will trust that they may deign to hear us,
And our petitions may not be denied.

Oh! there is one tribunal, where we fear not,
Humbly to bend the knee in fervent prayer,
And, tho' the earth's magnates our petitions bear not,
They shall ascend in least acceptance there.

Then in each high and holy aspiration,
With frequent intercession let us pray,
That those foul sins which stigmatize our nation,
From her escutcheon may be washed away.

That Freedom's gift may yet to man be given,
That he, disfranchised, yet may walk abroad—
Each shackle broken, every fetter riven—
Erect and free, the image of his God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—Friday, Jan. 27, 1837.

Mr. Clay presented a memorial from citizens of Washington, constituting the Colonization Society, giving a brief history of the rise, objects and means of the society, and praying for an act of incorporation. He moved to print and refer the memorial to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Calhoun, while he refrained from opposing the reference, expressed his belief that the prayer was inadmissible.

Mr. Clay regretted that this opposition should be manifested to the objects of the petition. A time will come, if the distractions of our unhappy country should subside, when the good, the moral, the religious of all classes, and in all parts of the country, will unite in favor of the objects of colonization. He referred to the powers given to Congress over the District of Columbia, as removing all objection on that score, and to the fact that Mr. Madison had left a legacy to the Rev. Mr. Gorley in trust for the Society, which he had no doubt would be now faithfully executed, but without an act of incorporation, abuses must be expected to grow out of these trusts.

Mr. Calhoun repeated his hope that the petition would not be acted on, and referred to his own course in 1817, to show that his course of opinion and action had been uniform.

Mr. Walker said that this society had been popular in Mississippi, but had now become unpopular. This was an unfortunate moment for presenting this petition, when the country was agitated by abolition movements.

Mr. Clay acquiesced in the suggestion that the unpopularity of this society was owing to the efforts of the abolitionists, who hated this society as much as they did the slaveholders. He was inclined to think that a majority of the slaveholding States were in favor of the Colonization Society.

Mr. Buchanan suggested that if an act of incorporation was granted at all, it would not be confined to the District of Columbia, and that committee would not be so competent a select committee, at the head of which would of course be placed the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Clay said he had reflected, and thought the course he had indicated in sending it to the Committee on the District of Columbia was the most free from objection.

Mr. Calhoun said that a mysterious Providence had brought the two races of men together into this country from different parts of the earth, the European to be the master, and the African to be the slave. This relationship could not be overthrown, and every Society founded on the principle of separating these relations, acted on a basis of error.

Mr. Preston wished the reference to be to the committee on the District of Columbia, by which it would be considered as a matter exclusively relating to the District.

Mr. Clay admitted that the bringing of these different classes of men into this country together was among the mysteries of a great and glorious but mysterious Providence, expressed also his conviction that it was among the dispensations of the same Providence that through the agency of the Colonization Society and kindred means, benighted Africa would be free. Already the light began to dawn, and he was convinced it would continue to spread until Africa was entirely enlightened, and the seat of virtue, intelligence and freedom.

Mr. Strange said he must vote against the reference, because its effects would be "coextensive with the whole Union."

Mr. Buchanan regretted that he could not change his motion. The subject involved constitutional questions of the greatest magnitude, and he was not prepared to undertake it.

Mr. Clay said the Society only asked for power to receive the bounty of individuals. All other matters would be carried on without legislation, as they had been for twenty years.

Mr. Rives said he should vote to refer it to the Committee on the District of Columbia, in whose hands it may safely be left. They would grant no act, the operation of which was not confined within the District. He did not feel the same jealousy of the Colonization Society which he did of Abolitionists. He believed the objects of the Society to be good, benevolent and useful, and totally distinct from the Abolition plan.

Mr. King of Alabama, objected to the reference to the committee on the District of Columbia. The operations of the Society would be diffused over the whole country, and he would have preferred that they should have gone to a State Legislature for their charter. He moved to lay the petition on the table, which was agreed to. Ayes 24, noes 12.

SENATE—Monday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Clay moved to take up the memorial of the Colonization Society, praying for a charter. Opposition being manifested, the yeas and noes were ordered, and the question being taken was decided as follows:

Yeas—Bayard, Clay, Clayton, Davis, Kent, Knight, Morris, Niles, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tomlinson, Wall—16.

Noes—Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Dana, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., King of Geo., Lun, Nicholas, Norvell, Page, Preston, Rives, Rogers, Sprague, Tipton, Walker, White, Wright—26.

HOUSE—Monday, Jan. 30th.

ABOLITION—TEXAS—MR. ADAMS.
The States were called for petitions.

Abolition petitions were presented by several members from Maine and Massachusetts.

Mr. Adams rose and said he had several petitions from different quarters, some praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and others praying for the prohibition of the domestic, interstate, and coast-wise slave trade, in the United States.

He asked leave of the House to address them in favor of a motion to have these petitions read. Objections being made,

Mr. Adams said he wished to have it recorded on the Journal, that he asked leave to address the House in favor of the reading of these petitions; and he wished to have the yeas and noes on the motion.

At the suggestion of the Chair, Mr. Adams moved the suspension of the Rules, for the purpose above indicated, and thereon he asked the yeas and noes, which were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative, yeas 41, noes 124.

Mr. Adams rose to present a memorial from sundry citizens of Philadelphia, not for the abolition of slavery, but in opposition to the annexation of Texas. He asked that it be read.

The Chair said, as it did not appear that the memorial related to slavery, it did not come within the rule requiring certain papers to be laid on the table.

Mr. Adams wished to be understood, on that point. He had not undertaken to say that it did not relate to the slave question.

Mr. Haynes objected to the reading of the petition.

Mr. Adams asked the yeas and noes on the question whether the memorial should be read.

The Speaker here said that, having looked into the paper, he found that it did relate to the question of slavery, and, therefore, it must lie on the table, under the order of the House, without reading.

Mr. Adams appealed from this decision. The Chair said that it was only necessary to glance at the petition to see that it falls within the order.

Mr. Adams, "I deny it!"
The Chair, "Order!"

Mr. Adams asked for the yeas and noes on his appeal, and they were ordered.

Mr. Phillips asked the reading of the petition: if it was not read, he asked to be excused from voting on the question.

The Chair stated the question again at length. Mr. Robertson moved to lay the appeal and the whole subject on the table.

The yeas and noes were ordered, and Mr. R. then withdrew his motion.

The Speaker directed the memorial to be read, in order that the House might decide upon the appeal.

The memorial was read. It is from an anti-slavery association of the city and county of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the recognition of the independence of Texas, as a violation of the immutable principles of national justice; and representing that the insurrection in Texas was instigated and supported by citizens of the United States; and that its main object was to open a vast slave market in that country, and to give a new impulse both to the foreign and the domestic slave trade.

Mr. Mercer stated it as his opinion, that the memorial did not come within the spirit of the order of the House, and that the decision of the Chair was erroneous.

Mr. Hayes renewed the motion to lay the appeal and the whole subject on the table.

The yeas and noes were ordered on this motion, and were—yeas 131, noes 62.

Mr. Adams presented a petition from 200 citizens of Kingston, a town in his district, praying the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. He moved that it be read.

The Chair remarked that the order did not permit the reading of the petition.

Mr. Adams, I appeal from that decision. Not one word in that order directs that the petition shall not be read.

The Chair stated the question.

Mr. Jarvis moved that the appeal lie on the table.

Mr. Adams presented several other petitions of the same sort, the reading of which he required, and the Speaker having decided as before, Mr. A. appealed, and on motion, the appeal was, in each case, laid on the table.

Mr. Williams of Ky. rose to make a motion.

Mr. Adams, with warmth—Mr. Speaker, I claim the floor, without interruption. I am presenting petitions.

Mr. Adams retained the floor, until he had presented some dozens of Abolition petitions, Anti-Texas petitions, &c. from Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States; upon each of which he raised the same question, and appealed from the decision of the Chair. In each case, the appeal was laid on the table without a count.

Mr. Haley, of Connecticut, presented a remonstrance from two hundred citizens of New London, against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia by Congress.

Many Abolition petitions were presented from Vermont and New York.

COLONIZATION.

Mr. Harlan presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Kentucky, praying the aid of Congress to remove the colored population of that State to Africa. The memorial was read, and some debate being thereby to arise thereon, it was laid over.

After presenting the question, whether the petition did not fall within the order of the House relating to slavery, Mr. Mercer that it clearly related to slavery, and Mr. Adams that it clearly did not. Mr. A. had no idea, it seems, of suffering Colonization memorials to obtain any preference over abolition memorials.]

R. I. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

Mr. Dorr called up the memorials heretofore presented on the subject of slavery and the slave trade, in the District of Columbia, with the following Resolution:

Resolved, That our Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested to introduce, and to use their best exertions for the passage of an Act in the House of Representatives, to abolish the slave trade and slavery in the District of Columbia; and that our Senators in Congress be also requested to use their best exertions in favor of the passage of such an Act.

It was moved by Mr. T. J. Hazard, to dismiss the whole subject.

Hereupon a debate ensued, in which Mr. Dorr supported his Resolution, and Mr. Randolph opposed it. Mr. Hazard moved its indefinite postponement. Other members opposed this, as they wished to dispose of the matter at the present time.

The motions for postponement were withdrawn, and the question was taken on the passage of the Resolution, and decided in the negative by the following vote, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Curtis, Dorr, Luther, Z. Potter, Randall, Thomas, Whipple—7.

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Austin, Aldrich, Brown, Bowen, Blake, C. Brown, N. A. Brown, Brynton, Cranston, J. H. Clark, Carpenter, Cross, Church, Cook, D. Clark, Durfee, Brown, Eddy, Fenner, Gavitt, Greene, Hughes, Hathaway, T. T. Hazard, T. J. Hazard, Hopkins, G. G. King, C. Kenyon, H. King, Knapp, Manchester, Mowry, A. F. Potter, Randolph, Remington, Rogers, Spencer, Saunders, Sheffield, H. M. Sisson, Sprague, Taylor, Titus, Winsor, Walling—47.

So the Resolutions did not pass.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31.

Mr. Hughes requested leave to change his vote on Mr. Dorr's Resolution to instruct our Members of Congress to use their exertions to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—which was granted.

Mr. T. T. Hazard offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the people of this State are, have been, and always will be opposed to domestic slavery.

Mr. Brayton moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Simmons moved to refer it, together with the memorial yesterday before the House, to a special committee.

Mr. Hazard withdrew his Resolution, and after considerable sparring on the subject, it was dismissed.

EVENING.—Mr. N. Brown had leave to withdraw his vote given yesterday against the anti-slavery resolutions, and to record a vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Chase was not present yesterday when the vote was taken on the anti-slavery resolutions—requested permission to record his vote in the affirmative, but finally withdrew his request.

CONCORD, (Mass.) Jan. 24th, 1837.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Mid. Co. A. S. Society, was held at Concord, agreeably to public notice, at Wesson's Hotel, at 11 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by the President, and opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Barnaby, of Townsend.

By request of the President, the Secretary read the Constitution of the County Society and the minutes of the last meeting, and gentlemen present were requested to unite with the Society by signing the Constitution.

A committee of three were chosen to prepare and arrange the business of the meeting, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Woodbury and Barnaby, and Wm. L. Chaplin, Esq. While the committee were preparing the business to come before the meeting, a letter from Rev. Dr. Ripley was read, giving reasons for his non-attendance, and wishing success to the Abolition of Slavery throughout our country and the world. Statements were made by delegates from the several towns in the county, relative to the state of the anti-slavery cause in the different parts of the county.

Heard the report of the committee, who reported the following resolutions, which were accepted. They then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Resolved, That whereas the U. S. Constitution, Article 1st of the amendments, expressly guarantees to the people the right peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for redress of grievances, the refusal by Congress to publish, or even to read a petition asking for the exercise of a constitutional power for the removal of a grievance, is a bold transgression, by our Representatives, upon one of the dearest rights of the people, and ought to be met, and resisted, upon principle, as an alarming act of tyranny, without regard to the special cause which may have been the immediate object of the petition.

Resolved, That though the Abolitionists may be the first victims of this usurpation and tyranny, under the disguise of sober legislation, they will not be the last, and if they fall under the stab of the assassin, they fall not alone—for the Constitution will come down with them.

Resolved, That the right freely to discuss, and the right to publish, and circulate, our sentiments on any subject whatsoever, we never will surrender—as we believe they constitute the trunk of the Tree of Liberty—and without them all our other rights would be but a shadow and a name.

Resolved, That when individuals, or legislative bodies, dare put the lock upon the jaws of freedom, they may as well put on the iron handcuff, and the letter.

Resolved, That the haughty and dictatorial mandates issued by southern Governors to northern Legislatures demanding legislative action for the suppression of free discussion, and a free press, both of which are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and by the Constitution of Massachusetts, are in the highest degree insulting to a free people, and ought to meet the indignant rebuke of our Representatives, as they have been recently met by the Legislature of Vermont.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when the Free Yeomanry of the North are imperatively called upon to decide, whether Slavery shall any longer be upheld by them, or they be made slaves—it being certain that Liberty and Slavery cannot long co-exist.

Resolved, That as Freemen, and as Republicans, we cannot consistently vote for men to represent us in our State Legislature, or in the councils of the nation, unless they be in favor of free discussion, a free press, a free use of the U. S. Mail, and a respectful reception of all petitions whatever, respectfully requested, for the redress of grievances.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. the society assembled in the Rev. Dr. Ripley's meeting-house. The Rev. Mr. Barnaby offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Slavery in all its features is sinful, and justly calls down the rebuke of heaven, and demands the prayers and joint efforts of Christians to awaken the nation to this alarming evil—that our country may be delivered from a sin, which, of all others, is the most heinous-slavery.

Having read his resolution in a clear and distinct voice, Mr. Barnaby proceeded to support it with the most eloquence and argument, which conferred much credit upon himself, and was evidently listened to with marked satisfaction by the audience.

After speaking about half an hour, he gave place to Mr. Amos Dresser, who was lynched at Nashville, and with whose story the public are already partially familiar. Mr. Dresser was there to relate that incident, not because he wished to enlist the sympathies of the audience in his own behalf, but because in it and by it was forcibly illustrated the evil influences growing out of a system, the utter sinfulness and corruption of which are written upon its very surface.

Mr. Dresser is a young man of strong natural gifts, calm in his enunciation, but eloquent and impressive, and evidently actuated in all his movements on this subject as a Christian, whose philanthropy is evidently not alone limited to the slave, but equally extends to the master. It would be difficult to give a narrative of his remarks, but to report what he uttered. After he had closed various questions were put to him by individuals present, all of which were readily and satisfactorily answered. At five o'clock, the society adjourned for one hour.

Being again assembled, Messrs. Barnaby, Grosvenor, Sinclair, Woodbury and others took part in an animated discussion on the right of petition, which was followed by a masterly and eloquent train of remarks from Mr. Stanton, an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The noble eloquence and forcible and conclusive reasoning of this gentleman will be long remembered by those who listened to him. To those who have not heard him, no description of ours would convey to the mind a just idea of the noble sentiments, which fell from his lips in the burning appeal, or the stinging rebuke—for those who did hear him no description is necessary.

After Mr. Stanton had concluded, the resolutions presented to the society at their meeting in the morning, were read and passed individually, and with a lengthy, animated and powerful debate, in which the gentleman already enumerated and others took part. The audience were much interested in some most useful and judicious remarks from Mr. Appleton of Cambridge, who in the course thereof communicated the fact, that the House of Representatives had that morning granted the use of their hall to the State A. S. Society for their meeting on the morrow. This intelligence came upon the audience like a clap of thunder, and was most enthusiastically received. It was a triumph—a triumph in one short year.

Rev. Mr. Wilder of Concord, then offered the following resolution, which was passed nem. con. and was afterward by a majority of the society directed to be communicated by the secretary to the individual to whom it refers.

Resolved, That the efforts of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, one of the representatives of this State in Congress, in favor of the right of American citizens to petition Congress, are in accordance with the National Constitution, and the republican character of this ancient commonwealth; and that he be tendered the thanks of this Society for those efforts.

The same gentleman then offered the annexed resolution, which was likewise passed.

Resolved, In view of the suggestions of the Financial Agent of the National Society, that it is the special and paramount duty of every friend of this cause, to devote his influence, his time, and his money, to the advancement of Anti-Slavery sentiments, and the consummation of the Anti-Slavery cause.

Rev. Mr. Grosvenor offered the following resolution, which was cheerfully responded to by the audience.

Resolved, That the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in Boston, last week, was one of great interest. The meetings were crowded, and the proceedings animated. It is disgraceful to Boston that freedom is not allowed a place—that theatres and places of dissipation and debauchery are encouraged, patronized on a fully attended, but the real sons of liberty, the opponents of slavery, are frowned upon. It was owing to the liberal views of members of the House of Representatives, not to Boston, that the Hall of the former was granted for an Anti-slavery meeting; and those who advocated this measure in opposition to the Boston aristocracy are deserving of high praise.—Lynn Record.

The Rev. Mr. Adams, our indefatigable Representative in Congress, on Monday last week, presented forty-two petitions to the House, on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, which were severally consigned to the table without being read! In other words, we are denied the right of petition—unless perhaps our petitions happen to coincide with the views of our southern brethren.—Spirit of '76 sustain us! We believe it was one of the principal grievances alleged by the colonies against the mother country, that they were denied the right of petition.—Bridgewater Republican.

Resolved, That immediate emancipation being required by God, and of course being founded in righteousness, must be a duty, and must be safe.

It was then Voted, That the editors of the newspapers published in Concord, be furnished by the Secretary with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, for publication in their respective papers, and that a like copy be furnished to the office of the Boston Liberator.

After a brief but impressive prayer by Rev. Mr. Barnaby, the meeting was dissolved.

J. W. CROSS, Secretary.

[From the Illuminator.]

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

'Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee; the remainder shall thou restrain.'—The Annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, was held on Wednesday last. Adjourned meetings were held on Thursday and Friday.

Great efforts were put forth, by oppressors and their condignators, to prevent the friends of the oppressed and down trodden, from holding this meeting, by filling up the doors of those places that should have been opened, with men-stealers and objections.

But they found that the abolitionists were made of stuff too stern, to be baffled in their great object, or put to flight by the scare-crow bug-bears and puny efforts, held up and put forth by Satan's most faithful and devoted servants.

When it was ascertained that ministers, professing Christians and men-stealers stood in the doors of all the churches in this city, to prevent the entrance of the abolitionists, and the Free Church was warned out of Congress Hall, for granting its use to the Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Willard Sears, a member of the Free Church, holding the Marlborough Hotel estate, granted the society the use of the loft of a building which once served as a stable. This was furnished with settees, and was made tolerably comfortable. Although this place accommodated a large number, many could not gain admittance in the afternoon, for want of room.

Never were more interesting meetings held in the city of Boston. There seemed to be a waking up of soul, and a going forth from a narrow contracted selfishness, which seemed to be an earnest of great and good things for the oppressed, the poor and the needy. There was not manifest, a spirit that always questions and queries about a point of duty, but a spirit that knew what duty was, and said, we can, we must, and we will do it.

The report, as it was prepared by William Lloyd Garrison, spoke the truth; and in showing how slaveholders are condemned by the words of their own mouths, and in its reasoning, arguments and conclusions, in relation to several important points, having a direct bearing on this question, it was powerful. We are glad that measures were taken by the society, to sustain and support the Liberator.

Although our enemies raise a shout of triumph, in view of our having been driven to a place similar to the one in which our Savior was born, their triumph will be very short; for the exhibition of their wrath and opposition, will make a hundred abolitionists where it will make one enemy; and the means will be speedily furnished, to build a spacious and convenient house, on the very spot the abolitionists first consecrated to God, by lighting their hearts in prayer and the voice in behalf of the oppressed.

What if the enemies of truth should succeed in driving Garrison and every abolitionist into the caves and dens of the earth? Would they make righteousness oppression, and truth, falsehood? Never! Truth once out will stay out, and stay out to spread—and spread to convict or convert.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in Boston, last week, was one of great interest. The meetings were crowded, and the proceedings animated. It is disgraceful to Boston that freedom is not allowed a place—that theatres and places of dissipation and debauchery are encouraged, patronized on a fully attended, but the real sons of liberty, the opponents of slavery, are frowned upon. It was owing to the liberal views of members of the House of Representatives, not to Boston, that the Hall of the former was granted for an Anti-slavery meeting; and those who advocated this measure in opposition to the Boston aristocracy are deserving of high praise.—Lynn Record.

The Rev. Mr. Adams, our indefatigable Representative in Congress, on Monday last week, presented forty-two petitions to the House, on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, which were severally consigned to the table without being read! In other words, we are denied the right of petition—unless perhaps our petitions happen to coincide with the views of our southern brethren.—Spirit of '76 sustain us! We believe it was one of the principal grievances alleged by the colonies against the mother country, that they were denied the right of petition.—Bridgewater Republican.

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